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(54) 【発明の名称】 中空糸膜およびその製造方法、中空糸膜モジュールおよびその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 中空糸膜を収容した中空糸膜モジュールにおいて、軽量で取扱性に優れ、かつ、溶出物が少ない中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールならびにそれらの製造方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 中空糸膜を収容した中空糸膜モジュールにおいて、該中空糸膜に、中空糸膜の自重に対して4～300%の水を抱液させ、該中空糸膜モジュール内の酸素濃度を0.1%以上、3.6%以下にし、放射線照射を行う中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールならびにそれらの製造方法。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】不活性ガスが充填された中空糸膜モジュールにおいて、前記中空糸膜モジュール内の酸素濃度が0.1%以上、1.0%以下であり、初期洗浄液10ml中の溶出物に対し、溶出物の滴定のために用いられる $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ 過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量が中空糸膜内表面 1 m^2 当たり5ml以下であることを特徴とする中空糸膜モジュール。

【請求項2】疎水性高分子と親水性高分子を中空糸膜の構成成分として含んでなる請求項1記載の中空糸膜モジュール。

【請求項3】中空糸膜を収容してなる中空糸膜モジュールの製造方法において、中空糸膜モジュール内の酸素濃度を0.1%以上、3.6%以下とし、含水率が中空糸膜の自重に対して4%以上とした状態で放射線照射することを特徴とする中空糸膜モジュールの製造方法。

【請求項4】疎水性高分子と親水性高分子を中空糸膜の構成成分として含んでなる請求項3記載の中空糸膜モジュールの製造方法。

【請求項5】中空糸膜モジュールに収容された中空糸膜であって、初期洗浄液10ml中の溶出物に対し、溶出物の滴定のために用いられる $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ 過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量が中空糸膜内表面 1 m^2 当たり5ml以下であることを特徴とする中空糸膜。

【請求項6】疎水性高分子と親水性高分子を中空糸膜の構成成分として含んでなる請求項5記載の中空糸膜。

【請求項7】中空糸膜の製造方法において、中空糸膜の周辺雰囲気酸素濃度を0.1%以上、3.6%以下とし、含水率を中空糸膜の自重に対して4%以上とした状態で放射線照射することを特徴とする中空糸膜の製造方法。

【請求項8】疎水性高分子と親水性高分子を中空糸膜の構成成分として含んでなる請求項7記載の中空糸膜の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、膜からの溶出物が少ない中空糸膜モジュールおよびその製造方法、かかる中空糸膜を用いたモジュールおよびその製造方法に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】人工腎臓などによる血液処理で用いられる半透膜として、これまでに様々な素材が用いられてきた。初期のころは、天然素材セルロース、また、その誘導体であるセルロースジアセテート、セルローストリアセテートが使用されていたが、時代の変化とともに、合成高分子が登場し、ポリスルホン、ポリメチルメタアクリレート(PMMA)、ポリアクリロニトリルなどが幅広く使用され、近年ではセルロースをポリエチレングリ

コール(PEG)などで処理し、血液適合性を改良した改質膜も使用されるようになってきた。慢性腎不全患者の血液処理法についてはアルブミンの漏れは最小限に抑えつつ、その他の低分子蛋白を積極的に除去する試みがなされている。膜の改良だけでなく、血液透析濾過法(HDF)や、プッシュ&プル法が透析効率の向上や低分子蛋白の積極除去のため開発された。現在、膜素材の中で透水性能が高いポリスルホンが、このような透析手法の進歩に合致したものとして、幅広く使用されるに至っている。ポリスルホンは熱可塑性の耐熱エンジニアリングプラスチックとして自動車、電気、医療用具の分野で幅広く用いられているが、ポリスルホンのみで作られた透析膜には解決すべき問題点がある。すなわち、分子間凝集力が強く、ポアサイズのコントロールが難しく、疎水性のために血液との親和性が弱く、血小板などの血液成分が付着し、残血の原因となることがあり、膜性能の低下が起こりがちである。さらに、エアロロック現象を起こすこともあり、血液処理用には使いやすいとは言えない。

【0003】従って、孔形成材として無機塩などを混入し、脱離することで孔を形作り、後で親水化処理する方法や、予め、親水性高分子を造孔剤として混入し、脱離させてポアを形成後、残った親水性成分で同時にポリマー表面を親水化し、これを半透膜、逆浸透膜として用いる方法が考案された。例示すると(1)金属塩を入れて製膜する方法、(2)親水性高分子を入れて製膜する方法、(3)多価アルコールを入れて製膜する方法などがすでに開示されている。しかし、特開昭61-232860、特開昭58-114702のようにポリエチレングリコール等の多価アルコールを入れて製膜を行う場合、洗浄が不十分なとき、膜に残存するポリエチレングリコール等の溶出によって、透析時に患者の目に異常が起こることもある。金属塩類の場合はポアサイズが大きすぎて透析膜には不適である。

【0004】特開2001-170167に、充填液を用いない中空糸膜モジュールの記載で、中空糸膜モジュール内を不活性ガス雰囲気とすることによる親水性高分子の溶出が少ない充填液を用いない中空糸膜モジュールが開示されているが、中空糸膜モジュール内を完全に不活性ガス雰囲気とすると生体適合性については低下する。

【0005】

【特許文献1】特開昭61-232860号公報

【0006】

【特許文献2】特開昭58-114702号公報

【0007】

【特許文献3】特開2001-170167号公報

【0008】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】血液透析膜に多く含まれる有機物は人体から見れば異物であり、長期透析によ

る副作用、合併症が数多く報告されている。血液透析膜に含まれる有機物の溶出を抑えることは長期透析時の体内蓄積を防ぎ、副作用を防止する観点から重要な技術である。すでに水充填のγ線滅菌品では、高透水性能を有し、かつ、架橋されることにより親水性高分子の溶出が抑えられている膜が知られているが、水充填のため重く、取扱性に欠けるという問題があった。

【0009】本発明は、軽い・凍結しないなどの利点がある充填液を用いない中空糸膜モジュールにおいて、従来の充填液を用いない膜において施されているエチレンオキシドガス（以下EOGと略す。）滅菌、高圧蒸気滅菌品では困難であるとされた、膜の親水性高分子だけでなく、ポッティング材の放射線に対する分解物などを含む、モジュール全体からの溶出物を抑えた中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールならびにそれらの製造方法を提供することである。

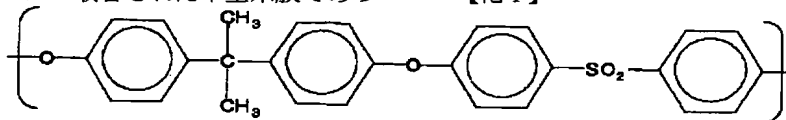
【0010】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記目的を解決するために、下記の構成を有する。

(1) 不活性ガスが充填された中空糸膜モジュールにおいて、前記中空糸膜モジュール内の酸素濃度が0.1%以上、1.0%以下であり、初期洗浄液10ml中の溶出物に対し、溶出物の滴定のために用いられる $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ 過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量が中空糸膜内表面 1 m^2 当たり5ml以下であることを特徴とする中空糸膜モジュール。

(2) 中空糸膜を収容してなる中空糸膜モジュールの製造方法において、中空糸膜モジュール内の酸素濃度を0.1%以上、3.6%以下とし、含水率が中空糸膜の自重に対して100%以上とした状態で放射線照射することを特徴とする中空糸膜モジュールの製造方法。

(3) 中空糸膜モジュールに収容された中空糸膜であつ*



【0015】親水性高分子としては、例えばポリエチレングリコール、ポリビニルアルコール、カルボキシメチルセルローズ、ポリビニルピロリドンなどが用いられ、単独で用いてもよいし、混合して用いてもよい。工業的にも比較的入手しやすいポリビニルピロリドンが好ましい。

【0016】たとえば、以下のような方法で中空糸膜を製造することができる。製膜原液を芯液と同時に2重スリット管構造の口金から同時に吐出させることで、中空糸膜を製造できる。その後、所定の水洗、乾燥工程、クランプ工程を経た後、巻き取られ、適当な長さにカットした後、ケースに挿入され、ポッティング材によって端部を封止し、モジュール化される。

【0017】本発明の軽くて凍結せずかつ取り扱いが容

*て、初期洗浄液10ml中の溶出物に対し、溶出物の滴定のために用いられる $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ 過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量が中空糸膜内表面 1 m^2 当たり5ml以下であることを特徴とする中空糸膜。

(4) 中空糸膜の製造方法において、中空糸膜の周辺雰囲気酸素濃度を0.1%以上、3.6%以下とし、含水率を中空糸膜の自重に対して4%以上とした状態で放射線照射することを特徴とする中空糸膜の製造方法。

【0011】

10 【発明の実施の形態】本発明にかかる中空糸膜モジュールは、モジュール内部に不活性ガスが充填されたものである。不活性ガス以外にその他の気体もしくは液体が混入することを妨げないが、放射線照射前におけるモジュール内酸素濃度が0.1%以上、3.6%以下であり、放射線照射後のモジュール内酸素濃度が0.1%以上1.0%以下のものである。

【0012】中空糸膜を構成する成分としては、各種の高分子が用いられ、疎水性高分子、親水性高分子のいずれも用いることができる。中でも疎水性高分子と親水性高分子の両方を同時に構成成分として用いたものが、ポアサイズのコントロールの容易性、生体適合性などの点で優れている。

【0013】中空糸膜モジュールを構成する疎水性高分子として、例えば、ポリスルホン、ポリアミド、ポリイミド、ポリフェニルエーテル、ポリフェニレンスルフィドなどほとんどのエンジニアリングプラスチックを用いることができるが、下記示性式で表されるポリスルホンが特に好ましい。ポリスルホンは下記基本骨格からなるが、ベンゼン環部分を修飾したものも用いることができる。

【0014】

【化1】

易で溶出物が抑えられた中空糸膜を得るためには、まず放射線照射の工程において水分が必要である。本発明の製造方法においては、中空糸膜が、中空糸膜自重に対して4%以上の水分を抱液していればよく、さらに、中空糸膜に水分を付与してから余剰な水分を除去する際に、温風乾燥あるいは真空乾燥などといった特別な工程が必要でないという点から、100%以上が好ましい。一方、重量軽減の意味から、300%未満が好ましい。中空糸膜湿潤後に照射する放射線の例としては、α線、β線、中性子線、X線およびγ線などの種々の電離放射線が知られており、γ線が好ましい。中空糸膜湿潤後の放射線照射・滅菌では、大気存在下での放射線照射は励起した酸素ラジカルによって高分子の主鎖が切れ、分解が起るため、CO₂、N₂、Ar、Heなどの不活性ガス

で大気を置換し、放射線照射を行うと分解が抑制され、溶出物が抑えられる。しかしながら、中空糸膜モジュール内の大気を完全に不活性ガスで置換するのは困難である。また、生体適合性の面から見ると、中空糸膜モジュール内に酸素濃度が高い状態で放射線照射した中空糸膜モジュールの方が、血液を流した時、中空糸膜内表面に付着する血小板数が少なく、好ましい。溶出物を抑えつつ、生体適合性を上げるためには、放射線照射前の中空糸膜モジュール内の酸素濃度が0.1%以上、3.6%以下であることが好ましい。放射線照射後の中空糸膜モジュール内部の酸素濃度は、0.1%以上、1.0%以下となる。また、照射する放射線としてγ線を用いる場合、γ線吸収線量は10～50KGy、好ましくは10～30KGyである。

【0018】本発明にかかる初期洗浄液とは、中空糸膜モジュールからの溶出物量の測定時に、中空糸膜モジュール内に流速100ml/minで生理食塩水を流し、中空糸膜モジュール内満水後に最初の15秒間に流出した25mlの洗浄液からサンプリングされた10mlのことをいう。この初期洗浄液に含まれる溶出物量を調べるために、 $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ 過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液20ml、希塩酸1mlを加え3分間煮沸した後、室温まで冷却し、ヨウ化カリウム水溶液1mlを加え、よく攪拌後10分間放置し、 $1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol/l}$ チオ硫酸ナトリウム水溶液で滴定を行う。透析モジュールを通さなかった生理食塩水の滴定に要したチオ硫酸ナトリウム水溶液量と、初期洗浄液の滴定時に要したチオ硫酸ナトリウム水溶液量との差を、溶出物により消費された過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液量（過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量）とした。

【0019】本発明の提供する中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールならびにそれらの製造方法の特色は、過マンガン酸カリウムによる溶出物量の測定、ジメチルアセトアミドによる不溶物の確認および血小板付着量の測定によって確認される。透析型人工腎臓承認基準における回路の溶出物試験は、溶出液10mlを用いて $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ 過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液で滴定を実施することとなっており、滴定時の過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量が1ml以下となることが同基準により定められている。同基準は回路の溶出物試験であり、透析器の承認基準より厳しい基準であるため、中空糸膜モジュールが同基準をクリアすることは必要ではないが、500ml以上の生理食塩水での洗浄後（中空糸膜モジュールの通常の使用時と同じ条件）に該溶出物試験を実施すると、本発明に係る中空糸膜モジュールは、同基準をクリアすることができる。この中空糸膜モジュールを用いて同基準をクリアするためには、後述する過マンガン酸カリウムによる初期洗浄液中の溶出物量の測定において、中空糸膜モジュール内に生理食塩水を100ml/minの流速で流し、中空糸膜モジュール内満水

後、最初の15秒間に流出する洗浄液25mlからサンプリングした10ml（初期洗浄液）に含まれる溶出物を用いた $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ 過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液による滴定時における過マンガン酸カリウムの消費量が、洗浄液10mlに対し中空糸膜内表面1m²当たり5ml以下となることが好ましい。本発明の提供する中空糸膜モジュールは、初期洗浄液を用いた $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$ 過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液による溶出物量の測定における過マンガン酸カリウムの消費量を5ml以下にすることができた。ここで言う溶出物は膜構成成分、ポッティング材の分解物と推定できるが、本発明の方法ではモジュール全体の溶出物を減少させることができる。これらの方法で作成された中空糸膜は疎水性高分子と親水性高分子のネットワークによって、その尿毒物質の拡散、有用蛋白であるアルブミンの阻止などの血液処理膜としての性能を発揮し、溶出物が少ないという特徴を有する。

【0020】さらに、本発明の提供する中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールならびにそれらの製造方法の特色は、ジメチルアセトアミドによる不溶物の確認によって行いうる。本発明によって得られる中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールは、溶出物が少ないという特徴があり、その特徴は、ジメチルアセトアミドに不溶であることにより確認した。

【0021】さらに、本発明の特色である生体適合性の高さは、血小板付着実験によって明らかにされうる。血小板付着実験は、中空糸膜内に兎血を灌流し、さらに生理食塩水で洗浄後も中空糸膜内に付着している血小板をグルタルアルデヒドで固定後、走査型電子顕微鏡で観察し、付着している血小板数により確認した。その結果、本発明の提供する中空糸膜は、同実験によって、優れた生体適合性を持つことが示された。

【0022】以上の通り、本発明により得られた中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールは、製膜後、特定の範囲の酸素存在したで放射線照射するという製造工程を採用することにより溶出物が少ないという優れた効果を有する中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールとすることができると同時に、生体適合性の高い中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールとすることができ。また、ドライ状態で使用できるため、軽く、凍結の心配がなく、取り扱いが容易で高性能な中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールを提供することができ、透析コストの削減にも寄与できる。同時に人体から見れば異物である有機物の溶出を抑えることができ、医療用具の安全性を高めることができる。

【0023】本発明の中空糸膜および中空糸膜モジュールは人工腎臓、血漿分離膜、体外循環吸着用担体などの血液処理用途やエンドトキシン除去フィルターなどの水処理分野にも適用可能である。

【0024】

【実施例】次に実施例に基づき本発明を説明する。用い

【0037】この原液を温度50℃の紡糸口金部へ送り、外径0.35mm、内径0.25mmの2重スリッ

ト管から芯液としてジメチルアセトアミド65部、水35部からなる溶液を吐出させ、中空糸膜を形成させた後、温度30℃、露点28℃で調湿し、10ミクロン以下のドライミストを加えた350mmのドライゾーン雰囲気を経て、ジメチルアセトアミド20重量%、水80重量%からなる温度40℃の凝固浴を通過させ、85℃60秒の水洗工程、140℃の乾燥工程を2分通過させ、180℃のクリンプ工程を経て得られた中空糸膜を巻き取り束とした。この中空糸膜を1.3m²になるように、ケースに充填し、ポッティングし、端部を両面開口させて、透析モジュールとした。

【0038】モジュール化後、実施例1と同様にRO水を充填し、圧空により水を押しだした後、中空糸膜の水分を蒸発させ、含水率100%とした。このモジュール内を窒素に置換し、モジュール内の酸素濃度を1.2%にした後、γ線照射(25KGy)を行った。γ線照射後のモジュール内酸素濃度は0.3%であった。

【0039】このγ線照射後の中空糸膜の透水性能は3180ml/hr/m²/kPaであった。また、γ線照射後の中空糸膜はジメチルアセトアミドに不溶であった。上記の溶出物の測定方法によると、このモジュールの初期洗浄液の過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量は中空糸膜内表面1m²当たり0.90mlであった。

【0040】実施例3

実施例1と同様の条件で製膜された中空糸膜を用い、同様にモジュール化した。モジュール化後、実施例1と同様にRO水を充填し、圧空により水を押しだし、含水率を270%にした。このモジュール内を窒素に置換し、モジュール内の酸素濃度を0.2%にした。この状態でγ線照射(25KGy)した。

【0041】このγ線照射後の中空糸膜の透水性能は2812ml/hr/m²/kPaであった。また、γ線照射後の中空糸膜はジメチルアセトアミドに不溶であった。上記の溶出物の測定方法によると、このモジュールの初期洗浄液の過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量は中空糸膜内表面1m²当たり1.6mlであった。また、生理食塩水によるモジュール内洗浄開始5分後の洗浄液の過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量は0.80mlであった。中空糸膜内表面の単位面積当たりの血小板付着数は、18.1個であった。

【0042】実施例4

実施例1と同様の条件で製膜された中空糸膜を用い、同様にモジュール化した。モジュール化後、実施例1と同様にRO水を充填し、圧空により水を押し出した後、中空糸膜の水分を蒸発させ、含水率を4%とした。このモジュール内を窒素で置換し、モジュール内の酸素濃度を0.2%にした。この状態でγ線照射(25KGy)した。

【0043】上記の溶出物の測定方法によると、このモジュールの初期洗浄液の過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の

消費量は中空糸内表面1m²当たり0.60mlであった。また、生理食塩水によるモジュール内洗浄開始5分後の洗浄液の過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量は0.07mlであった。中空糸内表面の単位面積当たりの血小板付着数は2.4個であった。

【0044】比較例1

実施例1と同様の条件で製膜された中空糸膜を用い、同様にモジュール化した。モジュール化後、モジュール内にRO水を充填し、γ線照射(25KGy)を行った。この中空糸膜内表面の単位面積当たりの血小板付着数は、36.6個であった。

【0045】比較例2

実施例1と同様の条件で製膜された中空糸膜を用い、同様にモジュール化した。モジュール化後、実施例1と同様にRO水を充填し、圧空により水を押しだし、含水率を270%にした。このモジュール内を不活性ガスで置換せず(酸素濃度21.1%)、γ線照射(25KGy)を行った。

【0046】このγ線照射後の中空糸膜の透水性能は534ml/hr/m²/kPaであった。また、γ線照射後の中空糸膜はジメチルアセトアミドに可溶であった。上記の溶出物の測定方法によると、このモジュールの初期洗浄液の過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量は中空糸膜内表面1m²当たり11.7mlであった。中空糸膜内表面の単位面積当たりの血小板付着数は、9.6個であった。

【0047】比較例3

実施例1と同様の条件で製膜された中空糸膜を用い、同様にモジュール化した。モジュール化後、実施例1と同様にRO水を充填し、圧空により水を押しだし、含水率を270%にした。このモジュール内を実施例1と同様に窒素に置換した後、空気を導入することでモジュール内の酸素濃度を4.2%にした。この状態でγ線照射(25KGy)した。

【0048】このγ線照射後の中空糸膜の透水性能は2248ml/hr/m²/kPaであった。また、γ線照射後の中空糸膜はジメチルアセトアミドに可溶であった。上記の溶出物の測定方法によると、このモジュールの初期洗浄液の過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量は5.3mlであった。また、5分後の洗浄液の過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量は1.01mlであった。

【0049】比較例4

実施例2と同様の条件で製膜された中空糸膜を用い、同様にモジュール化した。このモジュールに水を充填せず(含水率0%)、実施例1と同様に窒素に置換した後、γ線照射(25KGy)を行った。

【0050】このγ線照射後の中空糸膜の透水性能は4263ml/hr/m²/kPaであった。また、γ線照射後の中空糸膜はジメチルアセトアミドに可溶であった。上記の溶出物の測定方法によると、このモジュール

の初期洗浄液の過マンガン酸カリウム水溶液の消費量は中空糸膜内表面 1 m^2 当たり 11.5 ml であった。

【0051】

【発明の効果】本発明により、軽い・凍結しないなどの*

* 利点がある充填液を用いない中空糸膜モジュールであって、溶出物が少ない中空糸膜ならびに中空糸膜モジュールを提供しさらにそれらの製造方法を提供する。

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(54) HOLLOW FIBER MEMBRANE, METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME, HOLLOW FIBER MEMBRANE MODULE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a hollow fiber membrane in lightweight having excellent handleability and reduced in the amount of eluted matter in the hollow fiber membrane module, to provide the hollow fiber membrane module, and a method for manufacturing them.

SOLUTION: In the hollow fiber membrane module, water is held in each of the hollow fiber membranes in an amount of 4-300% with respect to each own weight of the hollow fiber membranes and the concentration of oxygen in the hollow fiber membrane module is set to 0.1-3.6% and the hollow fiber membranes are irradiated with radiation. The hollow fiber membrane module and the method for manufacturing the same are also disclosed.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The hollow fiber module characterized by for the oxygen densities in said hollow fiber module being 0.1% or more and 1.0% or less, and the consumption of the 2.0×10^{-3} mol/l. potassium permanganate water solution used to the effluent in 10ml of initial penetrant removers for titration of an effluent being 5ml or less per two 1m of hollow fiber internal surfaces in the hollow fiber module with which it filled up with inert gas.

[Claim 2] The hollow fiber module according to claim 1 which comes to contain a hydrophobic macromolecule and a hydrophilic macromolecule as a constituent of a hollow fiber.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of the hollow fiber module characterized by carrying out radiation irradiation after it made the oxygen density in a hollow fiber module into 0.1% or more and 3.6% or less and water content has considered as 4% or more to the self-weight of a hollow fiber in the manufacture approach of a hollow fiber module of coming to hold a hollow fiber.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the hollow fiber module according to claim 3 which comes to contain a hydrophobic macromolecule and a hydrophilic macromolecule as a constituent of a hollow fiber.

[Claim 5] The hollow fiber characterized by being the hollow fiber held in the hollow fiber module, and the consumption of the 2.0×10^{-3} mol/l potassium permanganate water solution used to the effluent in 10ml of initial penetrant removers for titration of an effluent being 5ml or less per two 1m of hollow fiber internal surfaces.

[Claim 6] The hollow fiber according to claim 5 which comes to contain a hydrophobic macromolecule and a hydrophilic macromolecule as a constituent of a hollow fiber.

[Claim 7] The manufacture approach of the hollow fiber characterized by carrying out radiation irradiation where it made the oxygen density of the circumference ambient atmosphere of a hollow fiber into 0.1% or more and 3.6% or less and water content is made into 4% or more to the self-weight of a hollow fiber in the manufacture approach of a hollow fiber.

[Claim 8] The manufacture approach of the hollow fiber according to claim 7 which comes to contain a hydrophobic macromolecule and a hydrophilic macromolecule as a constituent of a hollow fiber.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the module using a hollow fiber module with few effluents and its manufacture approach, and this hollow fiber and its manufacture approach from the film.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Materials various until now have been used as semipermeable membrane used by the blood processing by an artificial kidney etc. Although a natural material cellulose and the cellulose diacetate which is the derivative, and cellulose triacetate were used at the time of the first stage, synthetic macromolecule appears with change of a time, polysulfone, polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), a polyacrylonitrile, etc. are used broadly, a cellulose is processed by a polyethylene glycol (PEG) etc. by recent years, and the reforming film which improved haemocompatibility has also come to be used. About a chronic-renal-failure patient's blood approach, the attempt which removes other low-molecular proteins positively is made, suppressing the leakage of albumin to the minimum. It was developed not only for membranous amelioration but for improvement in dialysis effectiveness and positive removal of low-molecular protein of a hemodialysis filtration process (HDF) and the push & pull method. Polysulfone with permeable high ability has come to be broadly used as a thing corresponding to an advance of such dialysis technique in current and a film material. Although polysulfone is broadly used as thermoplastic heat-resistant engineering plastics in the field of an automobile, the electrical and electric equipment, and a medical supply, there is a trouble which should be solved in the permeable membrane made only from polysulfone. That is, intermolecular cohesive force may be strong, control of pore size may be difficult, compatibility with blood may be weak because of hydrophobicity, constituents of blood, such as a platelet, may adhere, it may become the cause of residual blood, and the fall of membraneous ability tends to take place. Furthermore, since an air lock phenomenon is caused, it cannot be told to blood processing that it is easy to use.

[0003] therefore, a hole -- hydrophilization of the polymer front face was carried out to coincidence of the approach of forming a hole by mixing and being desorbed from mineral salt etc. as formation material, and carrying out hydrophilization processing later, and the hydrophilic component which it mixes as an ostomy agent, and the hydrophilic macromolecule was desorbed, and remained after forming pore beforehand, and the approach using this as semipermeable membrane and a reverse osmotic membrane was devised. Instantiation has already indicated the approach of putting in (1) metal salt and producing a film, the approach of putting in (2) hydrophilic-property macromolecule and producing a film, the approach of putting in (3) polyhydric alcohol and producing a film, etc. However, when producing a film by putting in polyhydric alcohol, such as a polyethylene glycol, like JP,61-232860,A and JP,58-114702,A, and washing is inadequate, abnormalities may arise in a patient's eyes by elution, such as a polyethylene glycol which remains on the film, at the time of dialysis. In the case of metal salts, pore size is too large, and it is unsuitable to permeable membrane. [of size]

[0004] Although the hollow fiber module with which the elution of the hydrophilic giant molecule

by making the inside of a hollow fiber module into an inert gas ambient atmosphere does not use few sealing liquids by the publication of the hollow fiber module which does not use a sealing liquid for JP,2001-170167,A is indicated, if the inside of a hollow fiber module is completely made into an inert gas ambient atmosphere, it will fall about biocompatibility.

[0005]

[Patent reference 1] JP,61-232860,A [0006]

[Patent reference 2] JP,58-114702,A [0007]

[Patent reference 3] JP,2001-170167,A [0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] If the organic substance that on the hemodialysis film contained is seen from the body, it will be a foreign matter, and many side effects by long-term dialysis and complication are reported. [many] Stopping the elution of the organic substance contained in the hemodialysis film is the technique important from a viewpoint of preventing the accumulation in body at the time of long-term dialysis, and preventing a side effect. In the gamma-ray-sterility article of water restoration, it had high water permeability ability, and although the film with which the elution of a hydrophilic macromolecule is stopped by constructing a bridge was known, there was already a problem that it was heavy because of water restoration, and handling nature was missing.

[0009] In the hollow fiber module which does not use a sealing liquid with the advantage of not freezing - with light this invention -- Ethylene oxide gas given in the film which does not use the conventional sealing liquid (it omits Following EOG.) It is offering the hollow fiber which pressed down the effluent including the decomposition product over the radiation of not only a membranous hydrophilic giant molecule but potting material made difficult in sterilization and an autoclave sterilization article from the whole module, hollow fiber modules, and those manufacture approaches.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention has the following configuration, in order to solve the above-mentioned purpose.

(1) The hollow fiber module characterized by for the oxygen densities in said hollow fiber module being 0.1% or more and 1.0% or less, and the consumption of the 2.0×10^{-3} mol/l. potassium permanganate water solution used to the effluent in 10ml of initial penetrant removers for titration of an effluent being 5ml or less per two 1m of hollow fiber internal surfaces in the hollow fiber module with which it filled up with inert gas.

(2) The manufacture approach of the hollow fiber module characterized by carrying out radiation irradiation after it made the oxygen density in a hollow fiber module into 0.1% or more and 3.6% or less and water content has considered as 100% or more to the self-weight of a hollow fiber in the manufacture approach of a hollow fiber module of coming to hold a hollow fiber.

(3) The hollow fiber characterized by being the hollow fiber held in the hollow fiber module, and the consumption of the 2.0×10^{-3} mol/l potassium permanganate water solution used to the effluent in 10ml of initial penetrant removers for titration of an effluent being 5ml or less per two 1m of hollow fiber internal surfaces.

(4) The manufacture approach of the hollow fiber characterized by carrying out radiation irradiation where it made the oxygen density of the circumference ambient atmosphere of a hollow fiber into 0.1% or more and 3.6% or less and water content is made into 4% or more to the self-weight of a hollow fiber in the manufacture approach of a hollow fiber.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention] As for the hollow fiber module concerning this invention, the interior of a module is filled up with inert gas. Although a liquid is not prevented from another gas or another liquid in addition to inert gas, the oxygen densities in a module in front of radiation irradiation are 0.1% or more and 3.6% or less, and the oxygen density in a module after radiation irradiation is 0.1% or more 1.0% or less of thing.

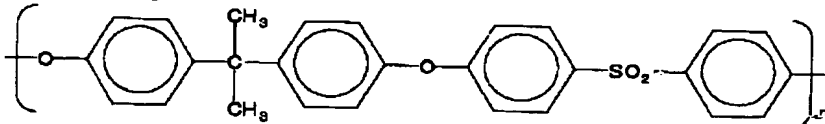
[0012] As a component which constitutes a hollow fiber, various kinds of macromolecules are used and both a hydrophobic macromolecule and a hydrophilic macromolecule can be used. What used both the hydrophobic macromolecule and the hydrophilic macromolecule for

coincidence as a constituent is excellent in respect of the ease of control of pore size, biocompatibility, etc. especially.

[0013] As a hydrophobic macromolecule which constitutes a hollow fiber module, although almost all engineering plastics, such as polysulfone, a polyamide, polyimide, a polyphenyl ether, and a polyphenylene sulfide, can be used, especially the polysulfone expressed with the following rational formula is desirable. Although polysulfone consists of a following basic frame, what embellished the benzene ring part can be used.

[0014]

[Formula 1]



[0015] As a hydrophilic giant molecule, a polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, a carboxymethyl cellulose, a polyvinyl pyrrolidone, etc. may be used, for example, and you may use independently, and may mix and use. The polyvinyl pyrrolidone which is comparatively easy to come to hand also industrially is desirable.

[0016] For example, a hollow fiber can be manufactured by the following approaches. A hollow fiber can be manufactured by making core liquid and coincidence breathe out a film production undiluted solution from the mouthpiece of double slit tubing structure to coincidence. Then, it is rolled round after passing through predetermined rinsing, a desiccation process, and a crimp process, and after cutting into suitable die length, it is inserted in a case, and an edge is closed and a modularization is carried out by potting material.

[0017] It does not freeze and handling is easy, and in order to obtain the hollow fiber by which the effluent was pressed down, in the process of radiation irradiation, moisture is required [this invention is light, and] first. In the manufacture approach of this invention, after giving moisture to a hollow fiber, in case surplus moisture is removed, the point that the special process called warm air desiccation or vacuum drying is not required to 100% or more is [that the hollow fiber should just be ****(ing) 4% or more of moisture to a hollow fiber self-weight] still more desirable. On the other hand, the semantics of weight mitigation to less than 300% is desirable. As an example of the radiation which irradiates after hollow fiber humid, various ionizing radiation, such as alpha rays, beta rays, a neutron beam, an X-ray, and a gamma ray, is known, and a gamma ray is desirable. In the radiation irradiation and sterilization after hollow fiber humid, since the principal chain of a macromolecule is turned off and decomposition takes place by the excited oxygen radical, if the radiation irradiation under atmospheric-air existence permutes atmospheric air with inert gas, such as CO₂, N₂, Ar, and helium, and performs radiation irradiation, decomposition will be controlled and an effluent will be pressed down. However, it is difficult for inert gas to permute the atmospheric air in a hollow fiber module completely. Moreover, when are seen from the field of biocompatibility and the direction of the hollow fiber module in which the oxygen density carried out radiation irradiation in the high condition into the hollow fiber module pours blood, there are few platelet counts adhering to a hollow fiber internal surface, and they are desirable. In order to raise biocompatibility, pressing down an effluent, it is desirable that the oxygen densities in the hollow fiber module in front of radiation irradiation are 0.1% or more and 3.6% or less. The oxygen density inside the hollow fiber module after radiation irradiation becomes 0.1% or more and 1.0% or less. Moreover, when using a gamma ray as a radiation to irradiate, a gamma ray absorbed dose is 10-30KGy preferably ten to 50 KGy.

[0018] The initial penetrant remover concerning this invention means the 10ml thing sampled from the 25ml penetrant remover which flowed out the physiological saline in [of the beginning] 15 seconds after the full of water in a sink and a hollow fiber module by rate-of-flow 100 ml/min in the hollow fiber module at the time of measurement of the amount of effluents from a hollow fiber module. In order to investigate the amount of effluents contained in this initial penetrant remover, after adding 20ml of 2.0x10⁻³ mo/l potassium permanganate water

solutions, and 1ml of dilute hydrochloric acid and boiling it for 3 minutes, it cools to a room temperature, 1ml of potassium iodide water solutions is added, and it is well left for 10 minutes after stirring, and titrates in a 1.0×10^{-2} mol/l sodium-thiosulfate water solution. The difference of the amount of sodium-thiosulfate water solutions which titration of the physiological saline which did not let a dialysis module pass took, and the amount of sodium-thiosulfate water solutions required at the time of titration of an initial penetrant remover was made into the amount of potassium permanganate water solutions (consumption of a potassium permanganate water solution) consumed with the effluent.

[0019] The special feature of the hollow fiber which this invention offers, hollow fiber modules, and those manufacture approaches is checked by measurement of the amount of effluents by potassium permanganate, the check of the insoluble matter by dimethylacetamide, and measurement of platelet coating weight. It is defined by these criteria that the eluting material test of the circuit in dialysis mold artificial-kidney acknowledgement criteria is to titrate in a 2.0×10^{-3} mol/l potassium permanganate water solution using 10ml of eluates, and the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution at the time of titration is set to 1ml or less. Since these criteria are the eluting material test of a circuit and it is criteria severer than the acknowledgement criteria of a dialyzer, it is not required for a hollow fiber module to clear these criteria, but if this eluting material test is carried out after a physiological saline 500ml or more washes (the same conditions as the time of the anticipated use of a hollow fiber module), the hollow fiber module concerning this invention can clear these criteria. In order to clear these criteria using this hollow fiber module In measurement of the amount of effluents in the initial penetrant remover by the potassium permanganate mentioned later A physiological saline by the rate of flow of 100 ml/min in a hollow fiber module A sink, The consumption of the potassium permanganate at the time of titration by the 2.0×10^{-3} mol/l potassium permanganate water solution using the effluent contained in 10ml (initial penetrant remover) sampled from 25ml of penetrant removers which flow out in [of the beginning] 15 seconds after the full of water in a hollow fiber module It is desirable to be set to 5ml or less per two 1m of hollow fiber internal surfaces to 10ml of penetrant removers. The hollow fiber module which this invention offers was able to set to 5ml or less consumption of the potassium permanganate in measurement of the amount of effluents by the 2.0×10^{-3} mol/l. potassium permanganate water solution which used the initial penetrant remover. Although the effluent said here can be presumed to be the decomposition product of a film constituent and potting material, the effluent of the whole module can be decreased by the approach of this invention. By the network of a hydrophobic macromolecule and a hydrophilic macromolecule, the hollow fiber created by these approaches demonstrates the engine performance as blood processing film, such as diffusion of the urine poison, and inhibition of the albumin which is useful protein, and has the description that few effluents are.

[0020] Furthermore, the check of the insoluble matter by dimethylacetamide can perform the special feature of the hollow fiber which this invention offers, hollow fiber modules, and those manufacture approaches. The hollow fiber and hollow fiber module which are obtained by this invention have the description that few effluents are, and the description was checked according to it being insoluble to dimethylacetamide.

[0021] Furthermore, the height of the biocompatibility which is the special feature of this invention is clarified by platelet adhesion experiment, and it deals in it by it. The platelet adhesion experiment flowed in **** in the hollow fiber, further, observed after immobilization the platelet in which after washing has adhered in a hollow fiber at the physiological saline with the scanning electron microscope by glutaraldehyde, and checked it with the adhering platelet count. Consequently, it was shown that the hollow fiber which this invention offers has the outstanding biocompatibility by this experiment.

[0022] after film production, while the hollow fiber and hollow fiber module which were obtained by this invention as above can be used as the hollow fiber and hollow fiber module of the specific range which have the outstanding effectiveness that there are few effluents, by adopting the production process which recognized oxygen existence of coming out and carrying

out radiation irradiation, they can be used as the high hollow fiber and hollow fiber module of biocompatibility. Moreover, since it can be used in the dry condition, it is light and there are no worries about freezing, and handling can offer an easy and highly efficient hollow fiber and a hollow fiber module, and can contribute also to reduction of dialysis cost. If it sees from the body to coincidence, the elution of the organic substance which is a foreign matter can be stopped, and the safety of a medical supply can be raised.

[0023] The hollow fiber and hollow fiber module of this invention are applicable also to the water treatment fields, such as blood processing applications, such as an artificial kidney, a plasma demarcation membrane, and support for extracorporeal circulation adsorption, and an endotoxin removal filter.

[0024]

[Example] Next, this invention is explained based on an example. The used measuring method is as follows.

[0025] (1) The oxygen density measurement hollow fiber module in a hollow fiber module itself was put into the bottom of nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, the plug of a hollow fiber module was stabbed with the needle of a gas-tight syringe, and the gas in a hollow fiber module was extracted, and it poured into the gas chromatography directly and analyzed.

[0026] (2) Water pressure 13.3kPa was applied inside [hollow fiber] the glass tube mini module (8-12cm of 20 hollow fiber numbers : effective length) which closed the measurement hollow fiber both ends of permeable ability, and the amount of filtration per [which flows out outside] unit time amount was measured.

[0027] Permeable ability was computed by the following formula.

[0028] permeable ability (ml/hr/m²/kPa) = QW/T/A/P -- here -- the amount of QW:filtration (ml) T:outflow time amount (hr) P: -- pressure (kPa)

A: Film surface product (m²) (hollow fiber internal-surface area conversion)

(3) The penetrant remover (25ml) for 15 seconds was sampled for the physiological saline (Otsuka Pharmaceutical) after the full of water in a sink and a module by flow rate 100 ml/min as an initial penetrant remover to the measurement measurement hollow fiber module of the amount of effluents at the blood side. Moreover, in order to check the amount of effluents after after [washing initiation] 5-minute progress, the penetrant remover for 15 seconds (25ml) after after [of washing initiation] 5 minutes was sampled. 10ml was taken out from these samples, 20ml of 2.0x10⁻³ mol/l potassium permanganate water solutions and 1ml of dilute hydrochloric acid were added, and it was boiled for 3 minutes. It cooled to the room temperature, 1ml of potassium iodide water solutions was added, and it was well left after churning for 10 minutes, and titrated in the 1.0x10⁻² mol/l sodium-thiosulfate water solution. Separately, the same actuation as a measurement sample was carried out about the water which did not let a dialysis module pass. The difference of the amount of sodium-thiosulfate water solutions which titration of the water which does not let a dialysis module pass took, and the amount of sodium-thiosulfate water solutions which titration of a sample took was made into the amount of potassium permanganate water solutions (consumption of a potassium permanganate water solution) consumed with the effluent.

[0029] (4) In order to check insolubilization by bridge formation of the component which constitutes the hollow fiber after the check radiation irradiation of insoluble matter, ten hollow fibers will be dissolved for the hollow fiber after gamma irradiation in dimethylacetamide 1ml after desiccation at 50 degrees C for one day using an elevated-temperature drier, and the gestalt of the hollow fiber after progress was checked by viewing about 1 minute.

[0030] (5) Inside [hollow fiber] the platelet adhesion experiment glass tube mini module (8-12cm of 30 hollow fiber numbers : effective length), the whole blood of a rabbit was flowed in for 60 minutes by 0.59 ml/min. Then, sink washing of the 10-12ml of the physiological salines was carried out at the hollow fiber inside, and it was filled up with 2.5 - 4% of glutaraldehyde water solution in the mini module. The platelet was fixed by carrying out refrigeration preservation of this mini module for 1 evening - two days. This hollow fiber internal surface was observed with the scanning electron microscope, and counting of the number of platelet adhesion of per an

unit area (1x103micrometer²) was carried out.

[0031] The example 1 polysulfone (Amoco Corp. Udel-P3500) 16 section, polyvinyl pyrrolidone K30 (international special products company; it abbreviates to an ISP company below) The heating dissolution of the dimethylacetamide 77 section and the water 1 section was carried out, and the four sections and the polyvinyl-pyrrolidone (ISP company K90) 2 section were used as the film production undiluted solution.

[0032] This undiluted solution as core liquid to the spinneret section with a temperature of 50 degrees C from double slit tubing with delivery, an outer diameter [of 0.35mm], and a bore of 0.25mm The dimethylacetamide 63 section, The temperature of 30 degrees C after making the solution which consists of the water 37 section breathe out and making a hollow fiber form, Carry out gas conditioning at 39-40 degrees C of dew-points, and pass the 350mm dry zone ambient atmosphere where dry Myst 10 microns or less was added. The coagulation bath with a temperature of 40 degrees C which consists of 20 % of the weight of dimethylacetamides and 80 % of the weight of water was passed, 60-75-degree-C rinsing process for 90 seconds and the 140-degree C desiccation process were passed for 2 minutes, the hollow fiber pass the 160-degree C crimp process was rolled round, and it considered as the bundle. Potting of this hollow fiber was filled up with and carried out to the case so that it might be set to 2 1.6m, double-sided opening of the edge was carried out, and it considered as the dialysis module.

[0033] After the modularization, after being filled up with RO water, for 30 seconds and restoration water were extruded by the compressed air of 98kPa, and it considered as 270% of water content.

[0034] After it carried out sink enclosure for 15 seconds and of the nitrogen by 49kPa(s) and nitrogen permuted the inside of a module with each the modular dialysing fluid and blood side, the oxygen density in a module was made 3.6% by introducing air. Gamma irradiation (25KGy) was performed in this condition. The oxygen density in a module after gamma irradiation was 0.9%.

[0035] The permeable ability of the hollow fiber after this gamma irradiation was 2504 ml/hr/m²/kPa. Moreover, the hollow fiber after gamma irradiation was insoluble to dimethylacetamide. According to the measuring method of the above-mentioned effluent, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the initial penetrant remover of this module was 3.6ml per two 1m of hollow fiber internal surfaces. Moreover, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the penetrant remover of 5 minutes after was 0.90ml. The number of platelet adhesion per unit area of a hollow fiber internal surface was 14.6 pieces.

[0036] The example 2 polysulfone (Amoco Corp. Udel-P3500) 4 section, the 12 (Amoco Corp. Udel-P1700) sections, polyvinyl pyrrolidone (international special products company; it abbreviates to an ISP company below) K30 The heating dissolution of the dimethylacetamide 77 section and the water 1 section was carried out, and the two sections and the polyvinyl-pyrrolidone (ISP company K90) 4 section were used as the film production undiluted solution.

[0037] This undiluted solution as core liquid to the spinneret section with a temperature of 50 degrees C from double slit tubing with delivery, an outer diameter [of 0.35mm], and a bore of 0.25mm The dimethylacetamide 65 section, The temperature of 30 degrees C after making the solution which consists of the water 35 section breathe out and making a hollow fiber form, Carry out gas conditioning at 28 degrees C of dew-points, and pass the 350mm dry zone ambient atmosphere where dry Myst 10 microns or less was added. The coagulation bath with a temperature of 40 degrees C which consists of 20 % of the weight of dimethylacetamides and 80 % of the weight of water was passed, 85-degree-C rinsing process for 60 seconds and the 140-degree C desiccation process were passed for 2 minutes, the hollow fiber pass the 180-degree C crimp process was rolled round, and it considered as the bundle. Potting of this hollow fiber was filled up with and carried out to the case so that it might be set to 2 1.3m, double-sided opening of the edge was carried out, and it considered as the dialysis module.

[0038] After being filled up with RO water like the example 1 after the modularization and pushing out water by the compressed air, the moisture of a hollow fiber was evaporated and it

considered as 100% of water content. After permuting the inside of this module by nitrogen and making the oxygen density in a module 1.2%, gamma irradiation (25KGy) was performed. The oxygen density in a module after gamma irradiation was 0.3%.

[0039] The permeable ability of the hollow fiber after this gamma irradiation was 3180 ml/hr/m²/kPa. Moreover, the hollow fiber after gamma irradiation was insoluble to dimethylacetamide. According to the measuring method of the above-mentioned effluent, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the initial penetrant remover of this module was 0.90ml per two 1m of hollow fiber internal surfaces.

[0040] The modularization was similarly carried out using the hollow fiber produced on the same conditions as example 3 example 1. It was filled up with RO water like the example 1 after the modularization, and by the compressed air, it is push about water and water content was made 270%. The inside of this module was permuted by nitrogen, and the oxygen density in a module was made 0.2%. Gamma irradiation (25KGy) was carried out in this condition.

[0041] The permeable ability of the hollow fiber after this gamma irradiation was 2812 ml/hr/m²/kPa. Moreover, the hollow fiber after gamma irradiation was insoluble to dimethylacetamide. According to the measuring method of the above-mentioned effluent, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the initial penetrant remover of this module was 1.6ml per two 1m of hollow fiber internal surfaces. Moreover, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the penetrant remover 5 minutes [by the physiological saline] after the washing initiation in a module was 0.80ml. The number of platelet adhesion per unit area of a hollow fiber internal surface was 18.1 pieces.

[0042] The modularization was similarly carried out using the hollow fiber produced on the same conditions as example 4 example 1. After being filled up with RO water like the example 1 after the modularization and extruding water by the compressed air, the moisture of a hollow fiber was evaporated and water content was made into 4%. Nitrogen permuted the inside of this module and the oxygen density in a module was made 0.2%. Gamma irradiation (25KGy) was carried out in this condition.

[0043] According to the measuring method of the above-mentioned effluent, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the initial penetrant remover of this module was 0.60ml per two 1m of hollow filament internal surfaces. Moreover, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the penetrant remover 5 minutes [by the physiological saline] after the washing initiation in a module was 0.07ml. The number of platelet adhesion per unit area of a hollow filament internal surface was 2.4 pieces.

[0044] The modularization was similarly carried out using the hollow fiber produced on the same conditions as example of comparison 1 example 1. It was filled up with RO water after a modularization and in the module, and gamma irradiation (25KGy) was performed. The number of platelet adhesion per unit area of this hollow fiber internal surface was 36.6 pieces.

[0045] The modularization was similarly carried out using the hollow fiber produced on the same conditions as example of comparison 2 example 1. It was filled up with RO water like the example 1 after the modularization, and by the compressed air, it is push about water and water content was made 270%. Inert gas did not permute the inside of this module (21.1% of oxygen densities), but gamma irradiation (25KGy) was performed.

[0046] The permeable ability of the hollow fiber after this gamma irradiation was 3534 ml/hr/m²/kPa. Moreover, the hollow fiber after gamma irradiation was meltable to dimethylacetamide. According to the measuring method of the above-mentioned effluent, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the initial penetrant remover of this module was 11.7ml per two 1m of hollow fiber internal surfaces. The number of platelet adhesion per unit area of a hollow fiber internal surface was 9.6 pieces.

[0047] The modularization was similarly carried out using the hollow fiber produced on the same conditions as example of comparison 3 example 1. It was filled up with RO water like the example 1 after the modularization, and by the compressed air, it is push about water and water content was made 270%. After permuting the inside of this module by nitrogen like an example 1, the oxygen density in a module was made 4.2% by introducing air. Gamma irradiation (25KGy)

was carried out in this condition.

[0048] The permeable ability of the hollow fiber after this gamma irradiation was 2248 ml/hr/m²/kPa. Moreover, the hollow fiber after gamma irradiation was meltable to dimethylacetamide. According to the measuring method of the above-mentioned effluent, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the initial penetrant remover of this module was 5.3ml. Moreover, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the penetrant remover of 5 minutes after was 1.01ml.

[0049] The modularization was similarly carried out using the hollow fiber produced on the same conditions as example of comparison 4 example 2. After not filling up this module with water (0% of water content) but permuting by nitrogen like an example 1, gamma irradiation (25KGy) was performed.

[0050] The permeable ability of the hollow fiber after this gamma irradiation was 4263 ml/hr/m²/kPa. Moreover, the hollow fiber after gamma irradiation was meltable to dimethylacetamide. According to the measuring method of the above-mentioned effluent, the consumption of the potassium permanganate water solution of the initial penetrant remover of this module was 11.5ml per two 1m of hollow fiber internal surfaces.

[0051]

[Effect of the Invention] this invention -- light -- it is the hollow fiber module which does not use a sealing liquid with the advantage of not freezing, and an effluent offers few hollow fibers and a hollow fiber module, and offers those manufacture approaches further.

[Translation done.]

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